New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1536. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Important News from Kansas.

REMOVAL OF HOSTILITIES

Attack of the Free-State Men on the Fort at Franklin.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

Preconcerted Movement Against the Free-State Settlers.

Battle at Franklin.

Destruction of the Town by Fire.

Two Free-State Men Killed.

Many Pro-Slavery Men Reported Killed.

Reinforcements Coming to the Free-State Men.

Lawrence Threatened with Attack.

Gov. Shannon Powerless.

Gen. Lane Marching to Lawrence.

Gen. Pomeroy Marching to Lawrence.

Gen. Lane Reported Defeated.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Defeated.

Gen. Lane Reported Killed.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Killed.

Gen. Lane Reported Wounded.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Wounded.

Gen. Lane Reported Captured.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Captured.

Gen. Lane Reported Escaped.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Escaped.

Gen. Lane Reported Retreating.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Retreating.

Gen. Lane Reported Advancing.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Advancing.

Gen. Lane Reported Marching on Lawrence.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Marching on Lawrence.

Gen. Lane Reported Marching on Franklin.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Marching on Franklin.

Gen. Lane Reported Marching on Fort Titus.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Marching on Fort Titus.

Gen. Lane Reported Marching on Fort Saunders.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Marching on Fort Saunders.

Gen. Lane Reported Marching on Fort Lincoln.

Gen. Pomeroy Reported Marching on Fort Lincoln

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, August 20, 1857

News from Buenos Ayres.

PEACE WITH THE CONFEDERATION—SINGULAR TERMS—CONSOLIDATION OF PATAGONIS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

We have files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 15th of June. By previous arrivals we were informed that a treaty of peace had been concluded between Buenos Ayres and the Southern Confederation. We are now in possession of further particulars. The treaty was signed on the 6th of June, by Commissioners, appointed by Urquiza, and by Commissioners, appointed by Calvo, representing the Governor Mayor. One of these commissioners, Carril, named Quintana, is a native of Cuba, named Quintana, who was a prisoner of Cuba, named Quintana, who was a prisoner of Cuba, named Quintana, who was a prisoner

LONE ISLAND.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

CENTRAL HEAD QUARTERS FOR
REPUBLICAN CLUBS AND VOTERS,
SQUARE AND HOUSE FOR LETTERING.
OFFICE OF ARMY DESCRIPTION OF HAND,
HOUSE & CABANE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The regular meeting of the above Corps will take place at the Corps' Hall, No. 26 Lexington-st., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 16, at 8 o'clock, at which time the election of officers will take place. Every member is requested to be present.

By order of
H. SAWDUST, Jr.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SPOTS COMPLETELY REMOVED AS A FIRST INVESTMENT OF
HEALTH'S PATENT LIGHTS
are given on TILLINGHAST'S VARIOUS COVERS.
—BOOK, 81 DOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
—SKYLIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
—ROOF

[illegible]

[illegible] At the deputation of the Liberal Club of the County of Tipperary, which waited on me yesterday at Brendonland, with a view to enquire whether I would allow myself to be presented for this county, have kindly permitted me to transmit to you this communication. Allow me, in the first place, to express the very great gratification which I have derived from learning that the Freeholders of the County of Tipperary are desirous to confer upon me the highest honor which it is in their power to bestow. To be solicited within a week after my return from exile to accept the representation of one of the largest counties in Ireland, is a circumstance so flattering to me that I might be excused if I were to indulge at this moment in some exultation of a personal kind; but this invitation affords me pleasure chiefly because it will evince to the world that the Irish are not ungrateful to those who encounter suffering in an attempt to serve them.

Such being my sentiments, I cannot without the deepest regret decline the honor which they have tendered for me. I could not fully develop all the considerations which have induced me to form this determination, without hurting the feelings of gentlemen, though they differ from me in political opinion, sincerely rejoice in my return; and at the risk of being charged with weakness, I avow that I am unwilling at such a moment as the present unnecessarily to offend any of those who have sympathized with me in the days of misfortune.

It is enough that I should say that I could not attend Parliament without separating myself from my family during several months of each year, and that I am not prepared, under present circumstances, to make this sacrifice of the duties and pleasures of domestic life.

Perhaps I should feel some compunction in thus refusing to re-enter the House of Commons, if I could persuade myself that in that sphere I could be useful to my country; but in 1848, after having attended Parliament with continuous assiduity during twelve years, I arrived at the conclusion that my time would have been much more usefully occupied if I had remained in Ireland, and everything that has occurred since that period has confirmed rather than weakened this conviction.

Under these circumstances I have no desire to recommence a career which would be fraught with unhappiness to myself and to many whom I love. At the same time I intend to keep a vigilant watch over the legislation which may be brought forward for Ireland; and if at any time hereafter I may find reason to believe that my experience in public affairs can be rendered useful to my country, I shall not hesitate to offer such suggestions as the occasion may require. My opinion, if it be of any value, will be at least as potential when expressed in my native land, as it would be if delivered in the House of Commons.

I cannot close this letter without reiterating my acknowledgments to yourself personally, for the friendly, faithful, and disinterested support which you gave me while I was the representative of your constituency in the County of Limerick.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has also addressed the following letter to Mr. J. F. MAGUIRE, M. P.:

BRENDONLAND, July 28, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have for some time felt an anxious desire to offer my best acknowledgments to those members of the House of Commons, who, during the last and present session of Parliament, exerted themselves to procure my restoration to Ireland; but I have found some difficulty in determining what would be the most suitable mode of giving effect to this desire. It now seems to me that there can be no occasion more appropriate than the moment of my return to my native land; and as you were one of those who were most earnest in this endeavor, and have also command of a journal which will enable you to give publicity to my sentiments, I shall feel obliged if you will become the organ for conveying my thanks to those with whom you cooperated.

From the hour of my imprisonment until the present moment I have carefully abstained from soliciting any favor from the British Government, or any mitigation of the penalties which I incurred in 1848. Having done what I considered to be my duty, I could not express contrition. It, therefore, seemed to me becoming to remain entirely passive, and to submit without repining to the consequences of an attempt which may have been ill-judged, but which was prompted by the purest motives. At the same time I have not felt myself bound to deprecate on the part of others the expression of sympathy which seemed to me to be highly honorable to those who entertained it—even though that sympathy was evinced in the form of solicitation.

As there has been little disposition to underrate the mental sufferings, privations, and pecuniary losses which I and my family have sustained, I shall now speak only of the circumstances by which we have been consoled. It will always be to us a subject of pleasing and grateful recollection to remember that, from the hour of my conviction to the day of my return, my own countrymen, without distinction of classes, creeds, or parties, have exhibited deep solicitude respecting my fate, and from time to time have manifested this solicitude in the manner which seemed to them most conducive to my deliverance from imprisonment and exile. Nor has this sympathy been confined to Ireland. Even in Van Diemen's Land I experienced on the part of English and Scotch, as well as of Irish colonists, the greatest possible kindness—kindness which I can never forget—whilst in Victoria and in New South Wales my liberation was greeted with such gratulations as are generally offered to those who triumph rather than to those who fall.

In the United States large multitudes of Americans assembled in their chief cities to solicit the intervention of the President of the Republic on behalf of the Irish State prisoners, and our liberation from Van Diemen's Land, in 1854, gave occasion to an address of congratulation from New-York, which appears to have embodied the sentiments of a great majority of the inhabitants of one of the largest capitals of the world.

I have been informed, also, that, during the present Spring, an address to the Queen (which I have not as yet seen) was carried by the Legislature of Canada, by which my restoration to Ireland was earnestly requested.

In like manner I have experienced on the part of individuals devotion such as has been rarely equalled, of which I need cite no other instance than that of my friend Mr. P. J. SMYTH, who made two voyages round the world with a view to assist in rescuing me from captivity.

During the session of 1855 I was apprised that one hundred and forty members of Parliament memorialized the Prime Minister in favor of my unconditional return. Upon analyzing the list of their names I discovered that it contained a majority of the representatives of Ireland, among whom were to be found some who would have refused no other favor from a British Minister, and several whose views respecting the political interests of Ireland are diametrically opposed to those which I entertain, as well as others who have been in the habit of supporting the Whig Administration. I found also in this list the names of some of the most distinguished of the English and Scotch members, amongst whom, indiscriminately, were men belonging to the several parties which divided the arena of political contention.

To all who have expressed or felt sympathy I would willingly tender my acknowledgments; and it is with this view that I now address to you this letter, in the hope that it may obtain extended publicity.

You will therefore oblige me by placing it upon public record in whatever manner may appear to you most acceptable to those for whose perusal it is designed. With much respect for your public character, I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

J. F. MAGUIRE, Esq., M. P.

Smith O'Brien and the Irish Rebellion.

From the London Times.

Whatever may have been the errors of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's earlier career, it is impossible to deny that in his hour of adversity, and when his hopes had crumbled to dust, he acted with remarkable dignity. Now that the evil times are past, and that the Irish turmoils of eight years ago appear to us like a feverish dream, we can afford to add that this gentleman, as far as he was concerned in them, acted with perfect simplicity of faith. There is a broad distinction between Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN and the professional agitators who have so long the curse of Ireland. While all [illegible] to further their own advancement in life, [illegible] to misdirect the passions of an excitable people, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN believed in the right. [illegible] is independence may be taken, in one sense, as [illegible] with treachery [illegible] that Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN was not a thing [illegible] to the highest object, but a thing to be written about, but a thing to be done. We are, of course, as much at a loss as ever to comprehend how any man of common sense could have fashioned the ridiculous idea that the power of an exhausted and unarmed rabble could with any prospect of success be pitted against the organized strength of the British empire. The project was as irrational in conception as it would have been criminal in execution, had it not been strangled at its birth, amid the general derision. Happily, there was division in the camp—there was a profound reluctance on the part of all men who might have lost by the event to engage in so mad a scheme—there was want of preparation—there was no substantial belief in the possibilities of success even among the immediate leaders. They hustled each other into rebellion, they scarce knew how themselves; and doubtless Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's very honesty was one of the principal causes why they ventured at length within the peril of the law. He was impatient at the sham and pretensions of his associates. He and they were either fools or knaves, or they were bound to give practical evidence that they had not been deluding their countrymen with idle words. It would be useless here to recur to the thrice-told tale of the abortive rising. The rebels were taken up by the police as a parcel of unruly students might be collared and carried off to the station-house for wrenching knockers off and uttering unseemly cries in a respectable neighborhood. So ended the first great act of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's political life. It was not a very wise one, and we had rather not dwell upon it. If we mention it at all it is rather *honoris causâ*; it is that we may express an opinion that, however wild his actions—however unpardonable the course he adopted—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN was at least actuated by honest motives. His friends may admit that he acted like a fool; his enemies cannot say of him that he was a knave. This is no mean praise of any one of the heroes who have figured in the chronicles of Irish agitation.

It has now become a question among this gentleman's friends that he should be immediately returned to serve once more in Parliament. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has steadily, and we think most wisely, refused to accede to their request. He has judged that time must pass over so fearful a mistake as the one he committed eight years ago. No doubt, if he were returned to Parliament to-morrow, he would be a more useful member than the great bulk of the Irish representatives. But he has constituted better for his own dignity, and, we believe, for his ultimate utility. When years have gone by, and he has by a steady discharge of the duties of his station given evidence to his fellow-subjects that he has broken with his past history, he may again acquire weight in counsel; but he has yet to earn a character for solid judgment. After all, why should men run this mad steeplechase to the Palace at Westminster? A man may exercise great weight in public affairs; he may be the good genius of his neighborhood; he may absolutely compel Parliament to action without ever entering its walls. There are few positions in the British empire at the present moment which offer such abundant opportunities for doing good as that of a native Irish gentleman who will turn his influence among his countrymen to good account. He can do far more than any stranger, however ample that stranger's means may be—however benevolent his intentions. The short way to the heart of the Irish peasant, more especially in the southern and western districts of his country, is open to the native proprietor, while the new English proprietor must address himself to the head—a far less perfect portion of the Irish organization. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN himself, after his protracted exile, cannot but be struck with the change around him. There is plenty yet that is amiss in Ireland, but the country is on the path of improvement, and is every day advancing towards prosperity. Districts are under the plow where there was nothing but desolation ten years ago. The laboring population, for the most part, can find employment, and they are no longer to anything like the same extent as before dependent upon the potatoe for their precarious existence. Railroads intersect the land. Rapid and frequent communication between the various parts of the country has already produced its effect. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN will find the greatest possible change between the Ireland of 1848 and the Ireland of 1856, but he will find still ample scope for his energy and his benevolence, and he will be far more usefully employed as a country gentleman than as a senator—universally respected indeed for his honor and good faith, but of a dubious character for discretion.

HARVEST PROSPECTS—1856.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Harrison County, Aug. 8.—The Wheat crop in this county is about a fair average. Other crops will fall considerably short, owing partly to bad seed and partly to the drouth. Many Hogs are fatted here for market. Trade is pretty good and Money easy.

Spencer County, Aug. 4.—The crops in this locality have all suffered more or less from the drouth. But few Hogs will be fatted this season, for want of Corn. The county contains Coal, which is as yet undeveloped. Money tight. Trade dull.

Wabash County, Aug. 5.—We have still on hand a surplus of old Grain. The Wheat crop this year is good. Other crops are short. No Hogs are fatted here for the market. Trade is not very brisk. Money close.

ILLINOIS.

Grundy County, Aug. 4.—The Wheat crop is good. Corn will be somewhat injured by the drouth. If, however, the weather remains favorable, perhaps an average crop may be expected.

Iroquois County, Aug. 4.—Our Wheat crop has come in very good. The drouth has been very injurious in some parts of the county to the Potato crop. Corn looks well as yet, but will be short unless we get rain soon. The other crops are about an average.

Macon County, Aug. 2.—Our harvest in this county is not first-rate, except Wheat. No Grass, and but very little Oats, owing to the great drouth. The prospect for Corn is but poor,—we have had some good rain within the last week, which may make it tolerably fair. Vegetables, however, of every kind, have suffered, and almost perished for want of rain.

Peoria County, Aug. 1.—Our harvest prospects are only tolerable. Fall Wheat is good,—fully an average crop. Spring Wheat is light,—not more than three-fourths the usual yield. Oats are poor,—not more than half a crop. Corn will not fall much behind the average.

IOWA.

Hardin County, July 31.—Crops are not as good as last year, but the amount raised is much greater, as there is much more land cultivated.

Johnson County, Aug. 1.—The alarm felt a few weeks since in regard to the shortness of crops on account of drouth, was almost groundless, as the result of the progressing harvest shows. The crops will be but little below the best, if any.

Linn County, Aug. 1.—The general reports of the farmers as to the crops are very favorable. The Wheat crop is now entirely harvested; the quantity is thought to be a little more than the usual yield, while the quality is of the very best. It is now certain that all the fears about the Corn crop entertained a month ago will not be realized; however, the crop will not be a large one; the cold, wet weather in the early part of the season rotted the seed in the ground. Wheat and Corn are the staple crops of the county.

Marshall County, Aug. 1.—The farming community are rejoicing over the prospect of a bountiful harvest. Wheat has come in very fine; much better than could have been expected a few weeks ago. Corn looks finely. Everything indicates prosperity the coming Fall and Winter.

WISCONSIN.

Outagamie County, July 31.—The harvest will be very abundant here. The times, however, are yet hard, but when harvest is over, money will be easier and business more brisk.

Green County, Aug. 4.—Our crops this year have all done pretty well, and the farmers are having a good harvest of all kinds of grain, and are getting it well secured.

Ozaukee County, Aug. 4.—The crops in this county will, I think, be full an average with the last three years. Winter grain was injured somewhat by the severe frost, and the growth is not as heavy as usual, but it has filled remarkably well and is of superior quality. They are now in the midst of harvest. Spring crops look remarkably well, but it is very dry now, and unless we have rain soon the crops will be injured by drouth, especially Potatoes. Corn [illegible] well but is not a staple crop in this vicinity.

[illegible]

[illegible] season has been very dry. Throughout the county scarcely half a crop will be made. On some locations crops are moderately good; on others ruined by the drouth.

Marion County, Aug. 7.—The staple productions of this section are Corn and Cotton. The yield this year will not be more than 15 bushels of Corn to the acre, and not more than 500 pounds of Cotton per acre. The drouth has cut all short. The crops will not be more than half an average.

Morgan County, Aug. 5.—Corn, Cotton and Wheat are the principal crops. Wheat was cut and proved [illegible] owing to the severe frost. Some [illegible] on account of the drouth, and in many [illegible] off entirely, many fields yielding not more than a quart, peck or bushel to the acre. The Cotton is also small.

[illegible]

Monroe County, July 26.—Our prospects here are anything but favorable. Cotton and Corn are the chief crops, and judging from present appearances the yield will be very small.

Jackson County, July 26.—Cotton, Corn and some Sugars are raised here. The Corn will be very light on account of the drouth. Cotton is doing well, and judging from present appearances the yield will be good.

Sampson County, July 28.—Our Corn crop this season will be short; with a good season, the Cotton crop will be fair; notwithstanding the protracted drouth. Wool and Stock will probably yield more than last year. This of course depends on the market price—the commodity itself is evidently on the increase.

ALABAMA.

Macon County, Aug. 2.—Our crops here consist principally of Cotton, Corn, Peas, Oats and Sweet Potatoes; the long drouth has so seriously injured them all that the crop this year will not exceed half of what is usually made in this county.

Madison County, Aug. 2.—The Corn crop is short on account of the drouth, and such also is the case with the Cotton crop, though not so much injured.

LOUISIANA.

Claiborne Parish, July 29.—Our principal productions are Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Potatoes, and our prospects for a crop this year are very good. The Wheat crop is already gathered; the yield was about 20 bushels per acre. There will be a very small demand for Flour for the next season in this county. The yield of Corn will probably be 25 bushels per acre; the Cotton crop will average about 500 pounds per acre which is about a half bale. This is over an average crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

Marshall County, Aug. 5.—This county yields more Cotton than any other in the State. Corn and Wheat are also raised to some extent. Wheat is tolerably good, and the crops generally are promising.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pickens District, Aug. 5.—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye and Potatoes are the principal crops in the Southern portion of the district. Cotton is grown with profit. The yield may be considered an average one. Oats inferior. Wheat barely a medium crop. Corn much injured by drouth.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* notices a new branch of commerce for that port, which is the arrival of daily trains at the depot of the Wilmington and W. Railroad Company, loaded exclusively with wheat from the middle and western counties of North Carolina, intended for direct shipment to New-York. About 40,000 bushels have already been received, and 100,000 bushels more are expected to complete the present crop, that is, that part of it deliverable before "corn harvesting."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

The stormy weather, to-day, seriously impeded business.

ASHES—Continue inactive at old rates. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow transpired at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at about previous prices.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request, at unaltered figures. Java, 14½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, at 10½c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, broker, reports the stock on hand, to-day, thus: Rio, 69,507; Java, mats, 16,000; Java, Government bags, 1,800; Native Ceylon, 14,746; Maracaibo, 4,994; Laguayra, 5,250; St. Domingo, 300; Other descriptions, 4,000. Total, 112,307 pkgs.

COPPER—Is in rather better demand, and is held with a little more firmness.

COTTON—The inquiry is tame, but prices are without any essential variation. The arrivals are light, and the available stock is comparatively limited. Still, purchasers move with reserve. The annexed list represents all the varieties now procurable or inquired for, to any considerable extent, here:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile M. O. & T.
Ordinary	10	10	10¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾

FISH—The general supply is a poor one, inadequate to the requirements of buyers, and, in consequence, business is restricted. Dry Cod and Smoked Herring are quite firm and buoyant in price. Mackerel are languid and irregular. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is without activity, but with light arrivals, prices are slowly recovering from the depression previously noticed. The sales since our last consist of about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 5 75
Ordinary State	5 35@ 5 85
Straight State	5 50@ 5 90
Favorite and Extra State	5 95@ 6 40
Common to Good Michigan	5 40@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 90@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 15@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is quiet and heavy, the transactions since our last having amounted to only about 800 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and prices of nearly all qualities are declining. The general inquiry is moderately active. The sales since our last comprise about 3,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8 25, and $9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, and closes with comparative firmness and buoyancy, a portion of yesterday's large decline in prices having been recovered. The sales since our last reach about 56,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair Canadian White, at $1 40@$1 50; very good Western White, at $1 60; prime Western Red, at $1 51@$1 52; very good to prime Southern White, at $1 60@$1 63½; and very good Southern Red, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and demand. Prime is worth 85c. @86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and being less abundant, may now generally command 40c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 41½c. @46c. for Canadian; 48c.@46c. for State; 38c.@43c. for Jersey, and 55c.@59c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 58,000 bushels, at 55c.@58c. for unsound, heated and damp; 59c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 63c. @65c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@ 70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 350 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet steady.

HIDES—Are in greatly reduced supply and lively request, at full and rising prices.

HOPS—Can be purchased at 7½c.@11c. ₱ lb; but they are in very slack request.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch Pig disposed of, in lots, at $31@$32, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Continue in rather light supply and fair demand at full rates. Eastern bring $1 87½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Remains quiet at former prices. Foreign, $6@$6 25; Galena, $6 87½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The demand is good, and with a moderate general supply here, prices display an upward tenor.

LIME—Rockland is still scarce, and worth 85c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, and rather languid. New-Orleans, 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@42c., and Clayed Cuba, 35c.@ 39c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in request mainly at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is rather inactive, yet is stiffly held at 42c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are as last noticed. Resin is in fair demand, and is now worth from $1 62½@$1 70 for common ₱ 310 lbs., and $2 50 for No. 1 and white ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in fair request at strengthening prices. Red and Olive oils appear less active, yet quite as firm. Linseed unsettled. Small lots bring 96c.@97c.@98c. ₱ gallon. Holders refuse to accept even these rates for whole lots, and this circumstance obstructs business. Lard oil can be had at from 93½c.@$1 ₱ gallon, but it is not now much sought after.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, with sales reported since our last of only about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 87½@$19 50 for Mess; and $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 275 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed: the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@ $11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 [illegible] Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices [illegible] ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and [illegible] selling moderately at 18c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@ 16c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel. HAY—About 350 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. [illegible] to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair sup[illegible] and request at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were [illegible] tons bought to-day, mostly [illegible] at $4 50@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

[illegible] SALT—[illegible] generally quiet, yet prices [illegible] [illegible] SEEDS—Clover and Timothy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPICES—Are inactive and [illegible] [illegible]

SUGARS—Rule dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 500 hhds. Cuba, in lots, mainly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible] about previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Is still in good [illegible] and is [illegible] on the [illegible], though buyers are [illegible] to pay higher rates. The sales since our last include about 350 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 6c.@15c.; 100 bls. Havana, at 50c.@60c., and 24 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@20c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 250 bbls. Ohio and Pekin, found buyers at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite active, and rates were somewhat inferior. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6¼d.@ 6¼d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Beef, 1s. 3d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef in tins, 4s. ₱ box; Tobacco, 30s. ₱ ton; and Heavy Goods 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations. For ports on Pacific Ocean, there was not much offering, and rates were comparatively nominal. Measurement goods were quoted at 1¼@1½c. for San Francisco, 80s. for Melbourne, and 85c. for Sidney, ₱ 100 lbs.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. T. DE LISSE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

For Asia.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 19—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last circular was of the 11th inst., per *Arabia*, via Boston. Little of interest has transpired during the week. Shippers have entered the market sparingly, but for the Eastern States and home trade a fair inquiry has prevailed. With very moderate receipts, prices have slightly fluctuated—closing quietly as follows: Common to good State, $5 15@$5 ₱ bbl.; extra do., $5 20@$5 50; common to good Ohio, Indiana, &c., $5 40@$5 60; common to fair grades extra Ohio, $5 50 @$7. Southern has declined—mixed to good brands $6 35@$7 35; fancy and extras, $7 50@$8 25. *Clearances from New-York, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, both inclusive:* To London, 3,380 bbls.; Liverpool, 16,287; Glasgow, 1,273; Falmouth, &c., 5,054; Havre, 7,420; Antwerp, 504; Lisbon, 1,942; Oporto, 240; Gibraltar, 2,760; British Provinces, 2,293; West Indies, 916; South America, 2,779.

WHEAT—In my last, a dull and declining market was reported. With a better inquiry for Great Britain, as well as for France, a slight reaction subsequently took place, and prices of good and prime descriptions advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, while other kinds were much neglected. Little or no effect was produced by the *Canada's* advices to 24 inst., but the *Baltic's* accounts to 5th, at hand on the evening of the 16th, completely unsettled the market yesterday, and little was done. To-day a much better demand existed for Great Britain and the Continent. Sales of Southern White, new, very good quality, were made at $1 20@$1 63½ ₱ 60 lbs. Ohio White, new, $1 60. Good Canadian White, old, $1 50. Good to prime Southern and Western Red, new, can be quoted about $1 48@$1 53. In the present state of the market the exact change on the week cannot be reported. *Clearances from New York, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, both inclusive:*—To London, 12,028 bushels; Liverpool, 369,005; Glasgow, 12,150; Bristol, 9,750; Queenstown, 7,573; Havre, 38,715; Antwerp, 5,881; Lisbon, 10,434.

INDIAN CORN—Has been in moderate request for shipment and home consumption. Western mixed, after advancing 63c.@63¾c. ₱ 56 lbs for prime, has receded to my last quotation, 61c. Southern Yellow, 63c.@64c.; do. White, 66c.@68c. *Clearances from New-York, from August 11 to August 18, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 85,554 bushels; British Provinces, 300; West Indies, 1,430; South America, 400.

RYE—In light supply and fair request for export—prices without much change. Prime Northern 85c. @86½c. ₱ 56 lbs. For forward delivery nothing has as yet transpired. *Clearances from New York, from August 11 to August 18, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 14,962 bushels. Falmouth, &c. 4,515.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 7¾d. ₱ bushel.; Liverpool, Flour 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7¼d. ₱ bushel.; Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Antwerp, Flour 8s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d. ₱ bushel; Havre, Flour 60c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 18c.@17c. ₱ bushel.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Bowles Wood, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 33 Beekman-st

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO, (Importers and dealers,) 93 Maiden-la.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 385 Broadway, one door from Maiden-la.

Boat and Oar Manufactory.

Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. DECKELL & SON, 20 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 130 East 27th, and 112 Nassau-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent. Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....139 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....393 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson.) 18 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....81 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold Lockets, Chains, &c.

Ladies, Gentlemen's and Pearl-set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each.....$20 00 to $100 00

Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle.....2 50 to 30 00 each

Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.....2 50 to 25 00 a pair

Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains.....2 00 to 85 00 each

Pure Gold Wedding Rings.....2 50 to 3 00 each

Ladies' Gold Bracelets.....2 00 to 30 00 each

Plain and Chased Gold Rings.....75 cents to $ 00 each

Gentlemen's Gold Rings.....1 00 to 20 00 each

Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings.....2 50 to 25 00 each

Fine Gold Thimbles.....1 50 to 6 00 each

Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals.....1 00 to 25 00 each

Gold Pens and Pencils.....2 00 to 15 00 each

Gold Pencils.....1 00 to 7 00 each

Ladies' Porte-monnaies.....1 50 to 15 00 each

Gold Crosses and Necklaces.....2 00 to 17 00 each

Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs.....2 00 to 18 00 a set

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.....1 75 to 10 00

Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses.....5 00 to 500 00

Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles.....37 cents to 140 00

Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs. GEO. ALLEN, Importer.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. $4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rape-seed oil.

$13 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and olivic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical. It removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipowners, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturing purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.

STRONG & SMITH, No. 45 Broad-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most unqualified confidence with the best of results is offered. Confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found fit to receive and hold for purity, great body and uniform whiteness, and terms arranged on the most liberal terms.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 149 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY [illegible] to other [illegible] White Oxide of Zinc, superior in [illegible] to any other, guaranteed to be entirely free [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, May 5, 1866

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

PROPOSALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

COAL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, Aug 12—6 P.M.

There is an improved confidence in Money and Stock circles, and decidedly less crowding in the Street, though, as yet, the upward turn at the Brokers' Board only draws loaders to the fountain-head with the same alacrity as on bad, dull days. The rate of discount remains at 6 per cent. on call, and 6@7 per cent. for time loans. The Bank rate is unchanged. Stock of the leading Bankers are not in the market to-day; and the rates asked with their customers at 109¾.

The transactions in Fresh Exchange were less than made for a Cunard steamer, and so will be the shipments of Specie by this opportunity. The bills count up $500,000 to $600,000, including a small parcel of Silver. The following are the Sub-Treasury transactions since Monday:

Balance on Treasury account	$6,148
Received on Treasury account	107,188
Balance on Treasury account	113,336
Paid on Distributing Checks	35,545
Balance on Treasury account	77,791

There is little doubt but that the Army Appropriation bill will be immediately taken up and passed on the remanding of Congress.

The effect of the notice voted by Congress to Mr. Cozzens' Steamship line, will be to reduce at the end of six months, the rates now charged on the Havana line. The Company's plea is to have time to withdraw their vessels, and the Government's plea is to have the benefit of competition. The Company's plea is valid to the extent of preventing the disturbance of the present rates, which, if at once reduced, would be a loss to the Company, and a gain to the Government. The Government's plea is valid to the extent of preventing a continuance of the present high rates, which are a tax upon the people. The Company's plea is valid to the extent of preventing the disturbance of the present rates, which, if at once reduced, would be a loss to the Company, and a gain to the Government. The Government's plea is valid to the extent of preventing a continuance of the present high rates, which are a tax upon the people.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.

Money Circular for Europe.
(Translated Extract.)
New-York, Tuesday, Aug 12, 1856.

Since our last advices of the 11th inst., a fair market demand for money has been experienced, and will rule the remainder of the week at 6@7 per cent. for time loans, and this tendency of rates is based upon the general belief that the Fall trade will be unusually active, and this tendency of rates is also based upon the political considerations affecting the Central American question. This adds to its importance at the present time on both sides of the ocean.

We understand that Mr. Grammer, of Haven, of the Bank Police, has displayed the highest commendable skill, as well as complete success, in his arrivals for a Havana steamship. Some six months after being issued through Post-Office, and after the duties on New-York, was entrusted at the bank, by banks on whom the drafts were made, and which subsequently passed into circulation. Providence was full and heavy. Georgia ruled quiet and largely. Freights more heavy and firm.

Money Circular for Europe.
(Translated Extract.)
New-York, Wednesday, Aug 13, 1856.

Since our last advices of the 11th inst., a fair market demand for money has been experienced, and will rule the remainder of the week at 6@7 per cent. for time loans, and this tendency of rates is based upon the general belief that the Fall trade will be unusually active, and this tendency of rates is also based upon the political considerations affecting the Central American question. This adds to its importance at the present time on both sides of the ocean.

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Money Circular for Europe.
(Translated Extract.)
New-York, Thursday, Aug 14, 1856.

Since our last advices of the 11th inst., a fair market demand for money has been experienced, and will rule the remainder of the week at 6@7 per cent. for time loans, and this tendency of rates is based upon the general belief that the Fall trade will be unusually active, and this tendency of rates is also based upon the political considerations affecting the Central American question. This adds to its importance at the present time on both sides of the ocean.

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Money Circular for Europe.
(Translated Extract.)
New-York, Friday, Aug 15, 1856.

Since our last advices of the 11th inst., a fair market demand for money has been experienced, and will rule the remainder of the week at 6@7 per cent. for time loans, and this tendency of rates is based upon the general belief that the Fall trade will be unusually active, and this tendency of rates is also based upon the political considerations affecting the Central American question. This adds to its importance at the present time on both sides of the ocean.

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